

# THE WEDDING AT THE WHITE HOUSE

The President's Eldest Daughter Married to Nicholas Longworth, of Ohio, in the Historic East Room.

CEREMONY BY BISHOP SATTERLEE— PRESIDENT GAVE THE BRIDE AWAY.

The Beautiful Bride, Leaning On the Arm of Her Father, Met the Bridegroom at the Altar, a Bower of Flowers, and Together They Ascended the Platform and Stood Beside the Bishop—The Ceremony Witnessed By the Most Distinguished and Brilliant Assemblage Ever Gathered in the White House—A Quiet Sunday at the Suburban Home of a Friend—Start On a Trip to the South.

Washington, Feb. 19.—Standing on the spot in the East room of the White House, where, 32 years ago, Nellie Grant plighted her troth to Algonon Sartoris, Alice Lee Roosevelt, eldest daughter of Theodore Roosevelt, twenty-sixth president of the United States, and Nicholas Longworth, representative in congress from the First district of Ohio, were joined in the bonds of holy wedlock, shortly after noon, Saturday, by Rt. Rev. Henry Y. Satterlee, Episcopal bishop of Washington, of

beautiful bridal roses, forming an exquisite setting for the impressive service of the Episcopal ritual which was said with all the solemnity of a cathedral ceremonial.

#### There Was No Delay.

The bride did not keep her guests waiting. When the hour of noon arrived the hum of the chattering host, as if by common consent died away, and was succeeded by an almost painful hush of expectancy. This, however, was soon broken, as at 12:04 Mrs.

The classic beauty of her face and figure were accentuated by her exquisite attire and by her surroundings. Her bridal dress was a magnificent creation of heavy white satin, point lace, chiffon, filmy tulle and silver brocade. The material from which the gown was developed was manufactured especially for Miss Roosevelt, and the design was destroyed as soon as the necessary amount of material for the dress was made.

The gown had a long court train of superb silver brocade. The bodice was made high, without a collar, and trimmed with rare old point lace, and the elbow sleeves were finished with the same filmy material. The sleeves just met the long white gloves. A voluminous tulle veil, almost completely enveloping the slender, graceful figure, was held in place by dainty clusters of orange blossoms. The slippers were fashioned from silver brocade, and instead of buckles, tulle bows were worn, with tiny clusters of orange flowers.

#### Wore the Bridegroom's Gift.

The only jewels worn by the bride was the superb diamond necklace, which was the gift of the bridegroom. Over her left arm Miss Roosevelt carried a beautiful shower bouquet of the rarest and daintiest white orchids procurable. The delicate blossoms were arranged in cascade form, the stems tied with white chiffon satin ribbon with long bows.

The ushers, who were in couples, separated as they reached the platform, and the president passed through the two lines, and presented his daughter to the waiting bridegroom, who stepped forward to receive her. Together they ascended the platform, where Bishop Satterlee, in the imposing robes of his office, already was standing.

#### An Auspicious Moment.

It was one of the most auspicious moments in the history of the White House. The guests seemed scarcely to breathe, so intent were they to catch every syllable of the beautiful service. In low, yet resonant tones, Bishop Satterlee began.

#### Gave the Bride Away.

"Who giveth this woman to be married to this man?"

The president of the United States ascended the platform, and, taking his daughter's right hand, placed it in that of the bridegroom. Thus he gave the bride away to the man of her choice, and by the ring, which, an instant later, the bridegroom placed on the fourth finger of the right hand, she became Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, and the venerable prelate solemnly pronounced them husband and wife.

#### Wedding Guests Received.

At the conclusion of the wedding, the assembled guests were received by Mr. and Mrs. Longworth on the platform and beneath the floral bower where their hands and hearts were joined forever. They were showered with congratulations. The guests then were received in the Blue room by President and Mrs. Roosevelt. After the informal reception, the bridal breakfast was served, in buffet form, in the state and private dining rooms.

#### Bridal Pair Leaves White House.

Shortly after four o'clock Mr. and Mrs. Longworth left the White House by the south entrance, thereby avoiding a large and curious throng, which had assembled in front of the mansion. Alone, they entered a large automobile and were driven rapidly away. They went, it is understood, to the country home of John R. McLean, "Friendship," a few miles from the heart of Washington, on the Tennytown road.

#### Passed a Quiet Sunday.

Washington, Feb. 19.—Representative and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, who were married at the White House Saturday, passed the day very quietly at "Friendship," the country home of John R. McLean at Tennytown, which they are making their temporary headquarters. The weather was pleasant most of the day and the couple took a stroll around the beautiful grounds surrounding the place. The gates of the grounds were closed during the day, and it was said at the house there had not been any callers.

#### A Trip South.

Washington, Feb. 19.—Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth left "Friendship,"



## WASHINGTON AS A CONSTRUCTIVE PATRIOT

By KATHERINE POPE

Some men support the interests of their country by defending the land they love. Washington was both defender and builder, soldier and statesman. Let us dwell on his work as builder.

Naturally conservative, Washington was not in favor of courting trouble with old England; but as acts of English aggression followed one after another, realized submission had ceased to be a virtue. When the first continental congress met, in 1774, he accepted election as delegate, and in company with Patrick Henry set out for Philadelphia. "That congress sat in Carpenter's hall with closed doors, but the great papers that it prepared and issued form a proud part of American history. Those were the papers and that the congress of which Chatham in the house of lords, in his memorable speech on the removal of troops from Boston, January 20, 1775, said: 'When your lordships look at the papers transmitted to us from America, when you consider their decency, firmness and wisdom, you cannot but respect their cause, and wish to make it your own. For myself I must declare and avow that in all my reading and observation—and it has been my favorite study—I have read Thucydides, and have studied and admired the master statesmen of the world—that for solidity of reasoning, force of sagacity, and wisdom of conclusion, under such a complication of difficult circumstances, no nation or body of men can stand in preference to the general congress at Philadelphia.' The precise part taken by Washington within the closed doors of Carpenter's hall is nowhere recorded, but the testimony of one of its most distinguished members cannot be forgotten. When Patrick Henry returned home from the meeting and was asked whom he considered the greatest man at that congress, he replied: 'If you speak of eloquence, Mr. Rutledge, of South Carolina, is by far the greatest orator; but if you speak of solid information and sound judgment, Col. Washington is unquestionably the greatest man on that floor.'

Washington was also delegate to the second continental congress, the one which unanimously elected him commander in chief of the continental forces, and the one where he declared the position a "trust too great for my capacity." To us it is pleasing to compare the modesty that characterized Washington throughout his life with the egotism looked upon as forgivable, essential part of a forceful personality of the present day. And Washington was the man to whom Frederick the Great wrote, the words accompanying the gift of a portrait of himself: "From the oldest general in Europe to the greatest general in the world."

The two years lapsing between Cornwallis' surrender and the treaty of peace was a period marked by more distinguished patriotism on the part of Washington and by his political wisdom and foresight. The country was in a most troubled state, officers and men suspicious that the army was to be disbanded without congress making provision for meeting the just claims of the troops. Both officers and men began to distrust a republican form of government. Matters went so far, an army colonel was sent to communicate with Washington and make suggestion that he assume the title of king and give the country a firm government. The agent met with a severe rebuke; this Washington's answer to the suggestion: "I am at a loss to conceive what part of my conduct could have given encouragement to an address which to me seems big with the greatest mischief that can befall my country. If I am not deceived in the knowledge of myself, you could not have found a person to whom your schemes are more disagreeable. . . . Let me conjure you, then, if you have any regard for your country, concern for yourself or posterity, or respect for me, to banish these thoughts from your mind, and never communicate, from yourself or anyone else, a sentiment of like nature."

The discontent and apprehension continued, a meeting of officers was arranged and there were issued the "Newburg Addresses," intended to arouse the army to resentment. Washington, uninvited, attended the meeting and made an address, in which he declared the claims of the army would not be disregarded, and begged his hearers "to express their utmost horror and detestation of the man who wishes, under any specious pretenses, to overturn the liberties of our country, and who wickedly attempts to open the floodgates of civil discord and deluge our rising empire in blood." The result of his appeal, resolutions were unanimously adopted concurring in the policy he proposed.

Shortly before the dissolution of the army Washington addressed a letter to the governors of the states, urging upon them realization of the four things essential to the existence and well-being of the United States: "First, an indissoluble union of the states under one federal head; second, a sacred regard to public justice; third, the adoption of a proper peace establishment; and, fourth, the prevalence of that pacific and friendly disposition among the people of the United States which will induce them to forget their local prejudices and policies, to make those mutual concessions which are requisite to the general prosperity, and, in some far-advanced stages, to sacrifice their individual advantages to the interest of the community." These he counted "the pillars on which the glorious fabric of our independence and national character must rest."

In the domestic retirement so dear to his nature, he kept careful watch of public matters. We find in one of his letters this estimate: "The confederation appears to me little more than a shadow without the substance, and congress a migratory body." Again he writes: "I have ever been a friend to adequate powers in congress, without which it is evident to me we shall never establish a national character. . . . We are either a united people under one head and for federal purposes, or we are 13 independent sovereignties, equally counteracting each other." Again, in more emphatic language: "I do not conceive we can exist longer as a nation without lodging somewhere a power, which will pervade the whole union in as energetic a manner as the authority of the state governments extends over the several states."

In such perfect sympathy with the idea of conferring greater powers on the federal government, he consented to head the delegates from Virginia to the Philadelphia convention called May 14, 1787, and was unanimously elected president of this convention. It closed September 17, on which date Washington, as one of his biographers phrases it, had the supreme satisfaction of addressing a letter to congress announcing the adoption of the constitution of the United States. To quote directly from the letter: "In all our deliberations on the subject, we kept steadily in our view that which appears to us the greatest interest of every true American—the consolidation of our union—in which is involved our prosperity, our safety, and perhaps our national existence."

On the 6th of April, 1789, Washington was declared president of the United States. On the 30th of April, he was inaugurated. His wisdom and firmness carried the ship of state safely through two administrations, though the waters off were troubled. At the close of the first term he desired to withdraw to private life, but was urged that duty to the country demanded he continue in public service. Jefferson wrote: "The confidence of the whole country is centered in you. North and south will hang together if they have you to hang on." Hamilton used this persuasion: "It is clear that if you continue in office nothing materially mischievous is to be apprehended. If you quit much is to be dreaded. . . . I trust, and I pray God, that you will determine to make a further sacrifice of your tranquillity and happiness to the public good."

Washington the soldier, to whom proud Cornwallis made surrender, appeals to the popular fancy. But the people should remember the hero was also "first in peace"—a nation builder.

#### Illustrous Example.

Stella—Hear about Mabel? Bella—Yes; she has been named for a girl and will now devote herself strictly to George.—N. Y. Sun.

## ABOUT SHINING TRESSES.

Do Not Curl Hair Immediately After a Shampoo—How to Obtain Desirable Gloss.

Your hair must shine this year or you will not be in it. No need to struggle against the inevitable; your hair has got to shine. If it is naturally dull hair, so much the worse for you. It means lots of work and lots of money, for shine it must, writes Mme. Julie D'Arcy, in the Chicago Chronicle.

There was once a woman whose hair was dull and drabish. It hadn't a bit of shine to it. There was a dull look about it which made it appear as though it were unkempt and uncombed.

This woman with the dull hair went to a hairdresser. "What shall I do," asked she, "in order that my hair may shine?"

The hairdresser ran an inquiring finger through it. "Wash it," said she. And then she told her how to do it. The woman withdrew, highly offended, but at last accounts her hair was glossy, which may mean that she has washed it. Washing the hair will do a great deal toward making it shine. "It isn't so much the washing as the rinsing," said the hairdresser. "Your hair is like your hands, easily cleaned, but it takes a lot of rinsing water to restore the color. It isn't so much the soap as it is the water. You can get along for days with a tiny bit of soap, but you need enough water to float a boat."

Rinsing the hair is very important. You must soap it well and scrub it with the finger tips. Then comes the important part, which is the getting rid of the soap. To get your hair per-

## A CHILDREN'S PARTY.

Mother Goose Receives, Jack Horner Sits in the Corner with His Pie Full of Plums.

Here is a suggestion for a children's party that will prove welcome to the mothers, for the party season is again upon us and there seems to be an epidemic of birthdays, following close on the holidays. Each child loves "Mother Goose," so ornament the invitations for this party with pen and ink sketches of the characters so dear to every childish heart, or buy a cheap copy of the book and cut out the pictures, pasting one on each invitation. Say that "Mother Goose" will be at home on such a day from three to five or seven to ten (which ever hour is most suitable), and requests all the little goings to be present. As far as possible the mothers should let the children choose their own characters, no matter if there are duplicates.

When all arrive form a grand march, each child repeating his rhyme when his or her name is called.

When refreshments are served "Little Jack Horner" must be asked to preside over his famous pie, which is made as follows: Take the largest tin pan procurable or a small wooden tub; fill with bran or fine sawdust and put in a souvenir for each guest. These should be small articles tied with ribbon. Over the top stretch tissue paper, through which pull the ribbons; then put a piece of crepe paper neatly around the outside of the pan. At a given signal each child is to take hold of a ribbon and altogether sing "Little Jack Horner," and when the ribbons are pulled, and each child will be delighted over the forthcoming "plum." "Tarts" supposed to be made by the "Queen of Hearts" are a feature of the refreshments. A prize may be given for the best costume, the children taking the vote, but this is optional with the hostess.—Madame Merri.

## DETAILS AND BEAUTY.

Look Well to Small Points of the Appearance and Find Decided Increase of Comeliness.

The hands should be manicured at least once a week at home or by a professional, as you prefer. The time spent on it is well worth while.

Always dry the hands carefully, and keep the flesh about the base of the nails free, so that the "half moon" will show. This will prevent the unsightly agnails.

If the hand is scrawny fatten it up by massage with a good skin food. The following is better than soap for tender hands. It is both softening and whitening in effect:

Powdered marshmallow root, two ounces; carbonate of soda, two ounces. Stir into 12 ounces of barley meal.

In doing rough housework always wear gloves; it may seem a bother, but it pays. Wear rubber gloves when washing dishes. When retiring rub the hands with good cold cream and slip on old loose gloves.

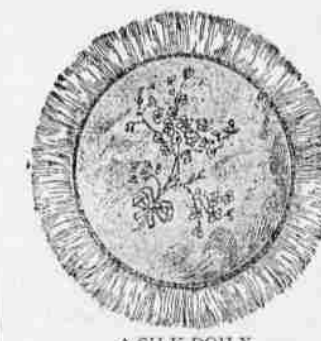
Little things are all of these things that it takes but a few minutes to do yet if persisted in regularly and systematically the hands will soon show the results in softness and whiteness.

The hair, the eyebrows, the teeth, the dress, the figure, all should be looked after with the same care to make the most and the best of what nature has given you. If you are not beautiful, in face, take in hand these other things and improve them all that is possible, and you will come so near being beautiful few will notice the difference.

## DOILY: EMBROIDERY.

Unique One Made of Silk, Edged with Silk Fringe and Embroidered in China Ribbon.

A very dainty doily of white silk is illustrated here. It is embroidered with a spray of forget-me-nots worked with China ribbon; each petal of both flowers and buds is worked with one stitch of the ribbon, and a knot-stitch of



A SILK DOILY.

yellow is worked in the middle. The stalks are in cording-stitch of green silk; the bow is also outlined with cording-stitch worked with pale pink silk, a row of French knots being worked in the center. The edge of the doily must be neatly hemmed round, then finished with a silk fringe.

#### Helping Widows of Japanese Soldiers.

Bishop Harris reports that he has distributed \$25,000 forwarded to him from America for the relief of needy families of Japanese soldiers. He thinks that Japan will remember this act of gracious benevolence a thousand years.

#### Queen's Lofty Garden.

Queen Margherita, of Italy, has an Alpine garden 6,000 feet above sea level, which is said to be not only the highest garden in the world, but the most perfect of its kind.



—Cincinnati Enquirer.



MR. AND MRS. NICHOLAS LONGWORTH.



BISHOP H. Y. SATTERLEE, Who Performed the Ceremony.

representatives of the American government, but the personal commissioners of the kings and potentates of the various powers of the civilized world.

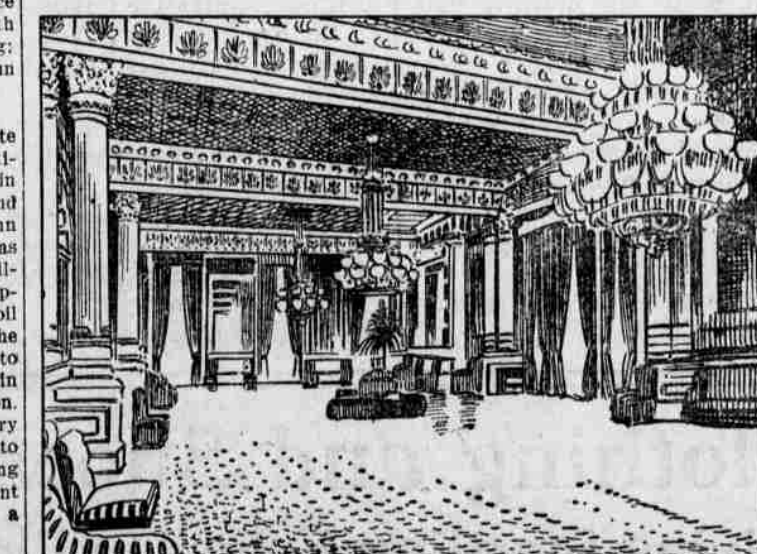
"Brightly dawned the wedding day," and it seemed almost as if June, jealous of being cheated out of a conspicuous bride, had pushed her way in, with her glorious sunshine but slightly chilled by the February atmosphere, so that those who gathered, through curiosity, about the vicinity of the White House, suffered little inconvenience from cold, while from mouth to mouth was passed the well-known saying: "Happy is the bride whom the sun shines on."

#### The Great East Room.

The great East room of the White House never presented a more beautiful and imposing scene. Decorated in exquisite taste with flowers, palms and ferns, upon which the noonday sun shone with dazzling brightness, it was indeed a bower of beauty. The brilliant uniforms of the military and diplomatic guests afforded an effective foil for the magnificent costumes of the feminine contingent, who appeared to have exhausted the modiste's art in preparation for this midday function. The picture was flawless, and every unit of the animated group seemed to be imbued with the idea of lending brightness and joyousness to an event that was to be the culmination of a true and ardent courtship.

#### The Improvised Altar.

At the great center windows, directly opposite the main entrance of the room, and overlooking the east terrace, a beautiful floral bower had been contrived, which partially enclosed a semi-circular platform raised 12 inches above the floor level, and covered with rugs of elegant design. The platform was backed with palms, fringed at the base with Astilbe Japonica and dracena sanderil, flanked by gorgeous Easter lilies. Above was a garland of smilax and asparagus, in which nestled



MAGNIFICENT EAST ROOM OF THE WHITE HOUSE, Where the Ceremony Occurred.

Charles de Chambrun, of the French embassy, and Theodore Roosevelt, Jr. Preceded by the ushers, the president and the dainty bride, resting her hand lightly within his left arm, proceeded to the East room, the orchestra rendering the inspiring march from Tannhauser.

#### A Beautiful Bride.

Miss Roosevelt never looked better.

#### A Warm Welcome Waiting.

London, Feb. 19.—Great interest is felt in society in the personality of Mrs. Longworth, who, though a stranger, will not be so long, as she is already assured such a welcome when she comes in June as royalty hardly commands.

#### Heartily Approved.

Washington, Feb. 19.—The definite announcement of President and Mrs. Roosevelt not to make public a list of the bridal presents is cordially approved by friends of the families of both bride and groom.

A Brave Array of Presents. Washington, Feb. 19.—Few brides not of so-called royal birth ever have been the recipients of so many and such valuable gifts as were received by Miss Roosevelt, and yet there has been a great deal of exaggeration about them.

#### They Missed Out.

Washington, Feb. 19.—A number of wedding gifts were received by Miss Roosevelt, some of them costly, from persons not on the list, who followed them with requests for invitations. The presents in such cases were returned.

Bride Wielded a Saber. Washington, Feb. 19.—When it came to cutting the wedding cake, the knife at hand was neither long enough nor sharp enough to suit the bride, so she borrowed Maj. McCawley's saber, and wielded it like a trooper, soon making away with the great confection.

#### Cooks and Maids Received.

Washington, Feb. 19.—When the invited guests had been received by the bridal party at the White House, Saturday, all the White House attaches were admitted.